

FOR SALE—A No. 1 Ranch, 40 acres alfalfa, Maricopa water, fenced in five acre fields. Good house, well. E. E. Pascoe, loans and insurance, 110 N. Center st.

THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

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FOURTEENTH YEAR.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 29, 1904.

VOL. XIV. NO. 291

POURING DOWN

Russian Invasion of Korea Well Under Way

GOSSACKS NEAR SEOUL

An Entire Army Corps Has Been Ordered to Their Support—Report of Several Skirmishes Between the Advance Guard and the Japanese.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 27.—According to seemingly trustworthy reports Gen. Lienevitch has sent a whole army corps of infantry to support the Cossacks, who have penetrated beyond the Yalu river to a point below Anju and who are also reported to have beaten the Japanese in several skirmishes.

The Russians have taken up a strong position in northern Korea to check the advance of a formidable army the Japanese are landing on both shores of Korea.

A JAPANESE DEFEAT.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—A dispatch received here from Liao Yang dated February 28th says the Chinese on the Yalu river report that the advance guard of the Russian cavalry, which penetrated Korea for a distance of about two hundred versts across the river had an encounter with a detachment of Japanese and the Japanese were compelled to retreat and they fled, leaving their horses which were seized by the Cossacks.

Gen. Lienevitch dispatched a troop of cavalry and a body of infantry in pursuit with an order to occupy northern Korea.

KOREANS SCATTERED.

Tokio, Feb. 28.—Korean soldiers on the Ham-Gyeng frontier have been attacked and dispersed by the Russian troops.

A RUSSIAN REPULSE.

London, Feb. 28.—The following official dispatch has been received at the legation here:

"Tokio, Feb. 28. (9 a. m.)—A number of the enemy's cavalry appeared at a point 700 meters north of Ping Yang, Korea. Our infantry fired upon them, causing them to retreat."

ONE CREW SAVED.

Retelling of the Last Demonstration Against Port Arthur.

Che Foo, Feb. 28.—The Japanese sailors have arrived here from the Jimen Maru and Bushin Maru, two of the five merchant vessels with which Admiral Togo attempted to block the entrance to Port Arthur on the morning of the 24th. Each steamer was manned by thirty men, twenty-

one of whom are here. One man was killed while lowering a boat on the Jimen Maru. Details as to how the steamers were taken into the entrance of the harbor and sunk are being held by the sailors, but Lieutenant Saito, who commanded the Jimen Maru, stated that they got so close to the Russian battleship Retvizan that had they been armed with rifles they could have fired into her crew.

When they found that the scheme was a failure, they dropped anchors and the crews crowded into the boats. They then blew up the steamers. A strong wind and the glare of the search lights prevented the men from reaching the torpedo flotilla and at day light they were out of sight of the fleet, having been driven in an easterly direction by the wind to the Miao Tao islands, which they reached the same evening. The boats did not land together, but the men found each other on the islands. They chartered a junk in which they went to Tung Chow Foo. They walked forty miles to Che Foo, going two days without food. The fate of the crews of other steamers is not known by the men here.

While the Japanese report that their fleet was unscathed in this attack it is known that two battleships and a dispatch boat are missing. It is learned from two sources that two of the missing warships were taken to Sasebo in a disabled condition. A report is being circulated among Chinese that Port Arthur has fallen.

VLADIVOSTOK BLOCKADE.

London, Feb. 28.—Vladivostok has been blockaded by the Japanese fleet since Thursday, according to a Daily Mail dispatch from Hakodate, which adds that incoming steamers report Russian cruisers on the east coast of Kinkwanan, in the bay of Sendai, Japan.

Japanese warships have been reported in the vicinity of Vladivostok but this report of a blockade, although considered probable, has not yet been confirmed from other sources.

UNCULTIVATED FIELD

Countries Lying Along the Mediterranean

New Steamship Line Which Will Admit the Commerce of the United States to This Region.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The recent announcements with reference to new steamship lines between the United States and the Mediterranean countries lend especial interest to some statistics of our present commerce with those countries, just made public by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics. These figures show that the imports of that section of the world fronting upon the Mediterranean and upon the Indian ocean, immediately beyond, amount to more than a billion and a half of dollars annually, and that at present the countries in question take only 6 per cent. of their total imports from the United States. Northern and western Europe takes largely of our exports, but many of the countries fronting upon or tributary to the Mediterranean, both those of southern Europe and northern Africa, as well as western Asia, take but a very small percentage of their total imports from the United States. Yet the field, as shown by the figures just compiled, is an important one, the total importations of the countries fronting upon or tributary to the Mediterranean, and including India and the Straits Settlements, lying beyond, being, in round terms, \$1,600,000,000 annually, while their total imports from the United States are, in round terms, but about 100 millions.

The proportion which American products bear to the total importations of northern Europe, in comparison with those of southern Europe and northern Africa and the countries lying east of the Mediterranean, presents a striking contrast. The United Kingdom, for example, takes from the United States about 24 per cent. of her total imports; Germany, about 16 per cent.; Belgium, about 12 per cent.; Netherlands, about 11 per cent.; France, about 10 per cent.; Spain, about 13 per cent. and Italy, about 12 per cent. But, aside from Italy, the Mediterranean countries and those tributary to it take from the United States a much smaller share of their imports than any of the countries above mentioned.

Of the total imports of Austria-Hungary, a part of which are by way of the Mediterranean, the United States supplies only 8 per cent.; of those of Greece, 3 per cent.; of those of Turkey, which aggregate annually more than \$100,000,000, less than 2 per cent. Of the imports of Egypt, which aggregate \$75,000,000 annually, but a little over 1 per cent. is from the United States. Roumania, which imports to the value of over \$50,000,000 annually, shows in its reports no importations from the United States. Of the imports of British India, which amount to \$260,000,000 annually, less than 2 per cent. is supplied by the United States; and of the imports into the Straits Settlements, which amount to about \$130,000,000 annually, less than 1 per cent. is from the United States.

Considering the share which the various great sections of the world take of their imports from the United States, it may be said that North America as a whole, by reason of its proximity to the United States, takes 46 per cent. of its total imports from this country; Europe, about 15 per cent.; South America, about 10 per cent.; Asia and Oceania, as a whole, about 9 per cent.; while the group of countries above referred to, tributary to the Mediterranean or immediately east thereof, as already stated, take but 6 per cent. of their imports from the United States.

GOOD CUSTOMER

Great Britain Took Half of Our Exports

GERMANY IS NEXT BEST

One Third the Imports of This Country Came From the United Kingdom—Growing Trade With the Rest of North America.

Washington, Feb. 28.—More than one-half of the exports of the United States in 1903 went to British territory, and practically one-third of the imports into the United States came from British territory. Our total exports to British territory in the calendar year 1903 were \$76,000,000, or 52 per cent. of our total exports, and our total imports from British territory \$308,000,000, or 31 per cent. of the total, speaking in round terms. These facts are shown by an analysis of the year's commerce made by the department of commerce and labor through its bureau of statistics. By British territory is meant the United Kingdom and its colonies, dependencies and protectorates.

The territory included under this designation of the United Kingdom and its colonies, dependencies, and protectorates contains over 11,000,000 square miles, or more than one-fifth of the land surface of the globe, and has a population of 400,000,000, or one-fourth of the population of the world. The largest exportation to British territory, of course, was to the United Kingdom—\$543,000,000—and this was the largest exportation to any single country. Next in order of magnitude of exports to British territory were Canada, \$131,000,000; British Australia, \$32,000,000; British Africa, \$28,000,000; British West Indies, \$10,000,000; Hongkong, nearly \$10,000,000; India, nearly \$5,000,000, and the remainder scattered through the smaller British dependencies.

Of the \$65,000,000 dollars' worth of imports into the United States from British territory, \$17,000,000, speaking in round terms, came from the United Kingdom, \$52,000,000 from Canada, \$18,000,000 from India, \$12,000,000 from British West Indies, \$7,000,000 from Australia, 1,000,000 dollars' worth from numerous British dependencies of less importance.

Thus, of the foreign commerce of the United States aggregating nearly two and one-half billion dollars in the calendar year, 1903, more than one billion dollars represented commerce with British territory.

Next in order of magnitude of commercial transactions with given countries is Germany, to which our exports in 1903 were \$25,000,000, and from which our imports were \$122,000,000. With German territory, outside of Germany, our commerce is small. To German Oceania our exports in 1903 were \$145,000, and to German Africa, \$19,000, while our imports from German territory, outside of the mother country, were even less.

Our commerce with Germany has grown much more rapidly in the last decade than that with the United Kingdom. In 1893 our exports to Germany were only \$88,000,000, in 1903 they were \$225,000,000, an increase of over 150 per cent., while in the case of the United Kingdom our exports to that country in 1903 were \$415,000,000, and in 1903, \$543,000,000, an increase of only 30 per cent. Imports into the United States from Germany increased during the decade from \$89,000,000 in 1893 to \$122,000,000 in 1903, or 37 per cent., while from the United Kingdom the imports increased from \$150,000,000 in 1893 to \$176,000,000 in 1903, or 17 per cent.

Canada stands third in order of magnitude of exports from the United States, though that country has been included in the general discussion of our commerce with British territory. Our total exports to Canada in 1903 were \$57,000,000, and in 1903, \$131,000,000, an increase of about 130 per cent.; while our imports from Canada grew from \$34,000,000 in 1903 to \$52,000,000 in 1903; an increase of 56 per cent.

France is fourth in the magnitude of its commerce with the United States, our exports to that country in 1903 being \$88,000,000, against \$57,000,000 in 1893, while our imports from France were \$80,000,000 in 1903, against \$64,000,000 in 1893.

Netherlands is next in the list, our exports to that country in 1903 being \$73,000,000, against \$43,000,000 in 1893, and our imports from the Netherlands, \$21,000,000 in 1903, against \$12,000,000 in 1893.

Considering the commerce of the United States by grand divisions, that with Europe is of course first in order of magnitude, both as to imports and exports. Our exports to Europe grew from \$680,000,000 in 1893 to 1,087 millions in 1903, while our imports from Europe increased meantime from \$322,000,000 to \$528,000,000.

To North America other than the United States our exports increased from \$125,000,000 in 1893 to \$227,000,000 in 1903, and our imports from the same countries increased from \$171,000,000 to \$182,000,000 during the same time. To South America our exports grew from \$34,000,000 in 1893 to \$146,000,000 in 1903, while our imports from that continent increased from \$103,000,000 to \$113,000,000. To Asia our exports grew from \$20,000,000 in 1893 to \$55,000,000 in 1903, while our imports from that grand division grew from \$75,000,000 to \$139,000,000 in the same time. To Africa our exports increased from \$5,000,000 in 1893 to \$31,000,000 in 1903, and our imports from Africa increased from \$7,000,000 to \$11,000,000.

In the commerce with Oceania the figures are, on their face, misleading, because they do not now include the figures with Hawaii as they did a decade ago. The figures on their face show exports to Oceania as \$11,000,000 in 1893 and \$37,000,000 in 1903; but if our

shipments to Hawaii in 1903 were included in the statements of foreign commerce the total would be about \$50,000,000. Our imports from Oceania in 1893 were \$28,000,000, and in 1903 as stated at but \$22,000,000, but with Hawaii added would be about \$32,000,000.

CIGARETTE SMOKERS BARRED.

Fire Commissioner Hayes Says They Shall Not Get in His Department.

New York, Feb. 28.—Fire Commissioner Hayes, in examining a batch of candidates for appointment as firemen Saturday, looked at each man's hands to see if they were stained from nicotine.

"Cigarette smokers and heavy drinkers," he said later, "have no place in this department. We want only men whose nerves can stand the strain."

KANSAS CITY MARKETS

A Review of Prices and Conditions of the Past Week.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28.—Cattle receipts here last week amounted to 35,500 head, 2,000 less than the previous week, but 6,000 more than the same week last year. Not many westerns were included, and the market was strong on most classes every day. The best fed steers gained 5 to 15c for the week, along with the best natives. Top steers, westerns, \$4.65. Cows and butcher stuff, if good, sold strong, ranging from \$3.40 to \$4.65. Fed steers ranged from \$2.40 to \$4.65, cows \$2.50 to \$3.40, stockers and feeders \$3.00 to \$4.00. The week generally was satisfactory in the cattle division, though war prices were not as much in evidence as in the hog division. The run yesterday was 10,000 head and prices on the best fat steers and stockers and feeders are steady. Medium steers, who stuff and butcher kinds are weak to 10c lower.

The sheep run at Kansas City last week was 19,200, previous week 16,800, same week last year 25,600. Sheep prices have been strong for two weeks now, including last week. Prices are again near the high point of the season, and packers show that they want the stuff. The supply yesterday was good at 6,000, prices averaged steady, lambs being a little weak, owing to lack of quality, wethers strong. Western fed stuff sells now at \$5.25 to \$6.00 for lambs, yearlings up to \$5.25, wethers \$4.50, ewes \$4.20. A few inferior feeders, \$3.75, and some ewes at \$2.75.

THE LAND FRAUDS.

Examination of Benson Followed by Motion to Dismiss.

New York, Feb. 27.—The examination of John H. Benson, charged by the government with bribing O. A. Harlan and S. A. Volk, clerks in the land office at Washington, was concluded yesterday and a motion was made by counsel for accused to dismiss the charge.

United States Commissioner Shields said that in view of the evidence he would read over testimony and render a decision later.

CREW OF SIX LOST.

Schooner Ashore and Going to Pieces in the Delaware Breakwater.

Laurel, Del., Feb. 28.—Intelligence from Blivale says the schooner George Wharton is ashore near there and is pounding to pieces.

It is feared the crew of six have drowned. Details are impossible tonight.

GOING TO THE MANEUVERS.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Under instructions from the navy department the gunboats Nashville and Bancroft and protected cruiser Atlanta left Colon for Guantanamo to participate in the winter naval maneuvers being held by the North Atlantic fleet in West Indian waters.

PNEUMONIA IN ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Feb. 28.—One of a total of 274 deaths in St. Louis during the past week, fifty-four resulted from pneumonia.

WE HAVE A SMALL LINE OF LEATHER GOODS.

Consisting of Purses, Card Cases, Chat. Bags, etc., that we are closing out cheap. Silver novelties are going at greatly reduced prices.

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STRONG PROOF

Will Cause a Falling off in Desert Land Entries

ACTUAL IRRIGATION

The Entryman Must Show That His Land Has Produced and He Must Have a Water Right That Carries Real Water With It.

Washington, Feb. 28.—(Special)—The ruling of Secretary Hitchcock, just made, in regard to final proofs in desert land entries, will probably put a damper upon desert land law operations and scare off many applicants, under this much discussed act, who have assumed to secure 320 acres of government land without residence and by making only nominal improvements.

The ruling is the result of an inquiry concerning the acceptance by the land office of final proof of an entryman in Wyoming, the proof consisting of evidence showing that a marked increase in the growth of grass, or grass sufficient to support stock had been produced on the desert land.

It is a well known fact in the west that the mere fencing and resting of the semi-arid grazing lands, with no attempt at irrigation, will result in a greatly increased yield of grass, often times a strong growth of a foot or eighteen inches, whereas the adjacent grazed pasture may be but three or four inches high.

The secretary now holds that not only must irrigation be actually practiced, but that the entryman must have an absolute right to sufficient water to fully irrigate his land. That the system of ditches to conduct the water to and distribute it over the land must be adequate for this purpose, and that the land must be actually irrigated for a sufficient period of time to demonstrate the sufficiency of the water supply and effectiveness of the system are essential facts which must in all cases be proven. Actual tillage must, as a rule, be shown. If, however, it be shown, and it must be made to conclusively so appear, that because of climatic conditions crops other than grass cannot be successfully produced, or that actual tillage of the soil will destroy or injure its productive qualities, the actual production of a crop of hay of merchantable value as the result of actual irrigation may be accepted. Proofs which show that because of irrigation, there is on the land "a marked increase in the growth of grass," or that "grass sufficient to support stock has been produced on all the land" will not be accepted. The trouble lies in the proofs. These are made before the local land officials and no personal inspection of any land officers is required, thus placing a premium upon perjury.

This ruling, however, could be strictly administered, would directly affect applicants for patents to lands under a number of large irrigation ditches in several of the western states. Under it the mere presentation of a water right secured by purchase from a company will not be considered sufficient proof. It must be accompanied by conclusive evidence that the capacity of the ditch and the water supply are sufficient to irrigate the land, that the ditch company has actually supplied the water required, and that the land has been actually cultivated.

It has frequently been the practice in Colorado, California, Arizona and probably most of all of the western states and territories for large canal companies to sell water rights far in excess of the water supply or the carrying capacity of the ditch, and this decision, by rendering such water rights of no value as proofs, may serve to protect innocent purchasers who contemplate taking up homes on desert lands in the vicinity of these canals.

C. C. RANDOLPH.

WESTERN BASE BALL.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Feb. 28.—Thomas F. Burns, owner of the Colorado Springs franchise in the Western league, announced today that he had given an option on the franchise to Pueblo parties. The option expires March 1st. In the event that it is taken up the Colorado Springs base ball team will undoubtedly be taken to Pueblo for the coming season.

AFTERMATH OF FIRE.

Two Baltimore Workmen Killed by a Falling Wall.

Baltimore, M. D., Feb. 28.—Two workmen were killed and nine injured yesterday afternoon by a falling wall in the burned district. Twelve men were caught in the crash. Of these one was killed outright and another buried in the ruins.

DEATH OF A PRINCE.

The Youngest Son of Prince Henry of Prussia.

Washington, Feb. 28.—Ambassador Tower at Berlin has informed the state department that Prince Henry, the youngest son of Prince Henry of Prussia died at Kiel on Feb. 26th.

Secretary Hay will send expressions of condolence and regret on the part of the president and himself to Prince Henry for whom the president conceived a strong regard during his visit in Washington.

NOTHING TO IT.

Port Angeles, Wn., Feb. 28.—It transpires that the report regarding the killing of Baron Martin Von Schlosser in a fight with a bear near Solduck Hot Springs, was entirely without foundation. Von Schlosser arrived at Port Crescent today alive and well.

CHOICE OF DEATHS

Seemed To Be Offered to Steamer's Passengers

A Fire Raging Within Drove Fourteen Persons to Watery Death in a Raging Sea Without.

Port Townsend, Wash., Feb. 28.—After suffering the most harrowing experience from fire and storm that has ever befallen a craft on the north Pacific coast the steamer Queen put in here to report the loss of fourteen lives.

About 3.45 on Saturday morning, while off the mouth of Columbia river, the Queen caught fire in the after saloon in some unexplained way. With indestructible swiftness the fire gained headway and threatened the whole ship. To add to the horror the heavy seas running meant death to any sent away in life boats.

The flames became more and more threatening until when it seemed a choice of deaths, Captain Cousins ordered the life boats launched. They were manned by a crew and ordered to remain close to the ship. Into those the women and children were placed. Hardly, however, had the boats been cast loose than unable to weather the fierce waves, two of them capsized.

Those of the crew who remained on board continued to fight against the flames until 7.40 a. m. when the fire was brought under control.

The occupants of the remaining life boats were then taken aboard.

S. P. BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE.

A Strike is in Force All Along the Line.

San Francisco, Feb. 28.—The boiler-makers on the entire Pacific system of the Southern Pacific company are on strike as the result of a long standing controversy regarding a general advance in wages all along the line.

According to the statements of railroad officials 500 men have quit work.

SMOOT MATTER

Investigation of Charges Against Utah Senator

THE APPROACHING BILLS

Both Branches of Congress Have Given Them the Right of Way and All Other Business is Set Aside Until They Are Disposed Of.

Washington, Feb. 28.—It is expected that both the navy and army appropriation bills will be reported to the senate during the present week and it is intended to take them up for consideration as soon as possible regardless of all other legislation and henceforth give the supply bills the right of way to the exclusion of all other matters.

The committee on elections will begin the investigation into the Smoot case on Tuesday.

THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The first week in March finds the house with a very small portion of the supply measures awaiting action.

The remaining supply bills will be given precedence over other measures as it is the desire of the leaders to clear up all the regular business of the house as early as possible.

GAS SUPPLY NOW WANING.

Contract is Given in Indiana to Plug Sixty Dead Wells.

Hartford City, Ind., Feb. 28.—As an evidence of the waning of the natural gas supply, which is no longer concealed, is the giving of a contract by the Port Wayne Gas company to F. L. Rhinehardt of this city to plug sixty of its gas wells. The contract is the largest of the kind ever given in the field, and means that this number of wells by this one company have become dead and are no longer furnishing gas. The total cost to drill this number of wells and pay the yearly rental on them is probably \$150,000.

The company is also drilling deeper and attempting to make oil wells out of a few wells which showed oil when first drilled. Wells which formerly showed a pressure of 450 to 500 pounds are now drowned out, the well drilled in now that shows 75 pounds pressure being regarded as above the average. Such wells ten years ago would have been plugged and abandoned when first drilled.

AN ALABAMA HOLD-UP.

Two Railway Mail Clerks Killed by Robbers.

Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 28.—Word has been received here that the Alabama & Great Southern passenger train No. 2 was held up by train robbers at 1:50 o'clock this morning and two railway mail clerks were killed.

WARSHIPS IN DEMAND.

Santiago de Chile, Feb. 28.—Great interest is being manifested in the sale of Chilean warships now on the market. Several bids have already been made and American and French firms are interested.

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